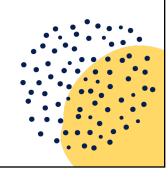
GENDER AND JUSTICE

Presentation by Ashley Bauman, MS, MBA, BCC Bauman Consulting Group



MAKING THE CASE FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE APPROACHES FOR WOMEN



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RISK

This tells us who we need to intervene with.

NEED

This tells us what areas we need to intervene in.

RESPONSIVITY

This tells us how to individualize our approaches to each client.

TREATMENT

This tells us what programs and services will make the most impact.

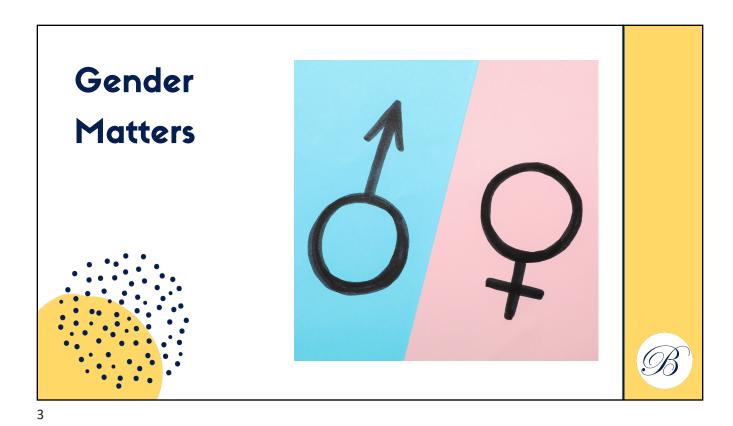
FIDELITY

This tells us how important it is to implement processes as designed.



Evidence-Based Practices





Men and Women in Prison State Prisoners in 2018 Offense Type by Gender 60.0% 50.0% 40.0% 30.0% 25.4% 20.0% 10.0% 0.0% Violent Property Drug Men Women Carson, E.A. (2020). Prisoners in 2018. Washington D.C: Bureau of Justice Statistics



Increasing Populations

PROBATION

Men 45% Women 125%

PAROLE

Men 65% Women 189%

JAIL

Men 65% Women 175%

PRISON

Men 91% Women 152%



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JUSTICE-INVOLVED WOMEN



CJ INVOVLEMENT Early 30's Drug-Related or Property Crimes Disproportionately Women of

Color



POVERTY Undereducated Unskilled Unemployed Mothers to Minor Children



Victims of Abuse/Trauma Substance Abuse Problems Health Problems Mental Health Problems

CO-OCCURRING NEEDS



SYSTEM DESIGN

The criminal justice system is designed for men based on research on men.

RISKS AND NEEDS

Women have different risk and needs than men. Often this means less access to appropriate programs and services.

INCREASING POPULATIONS

Women are entering the criminal justice system at approximately twice the rate of increase of men.

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES

Women incur higher rates of technical violations and struggle to be successful on supervision. They are viewed as "more difficult."



PATHWAYS INTO THE SYSTEM

Women and men enter the criminal justice system through unique pathways based on different life experiences.

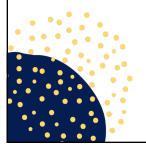
FAR-REACHING IMPACTS

Many of the women (and their children) are involved in multiple "systems." The impacts of working with them is profound.

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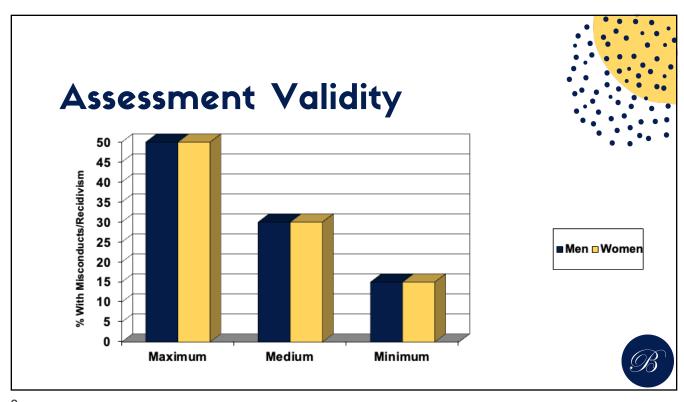
"...creating an environment through site selection, staff selection, program development, content and material that reflects an understanding of the realities of the lives of women and girls and that addresses and responds to their strengths and challenges."

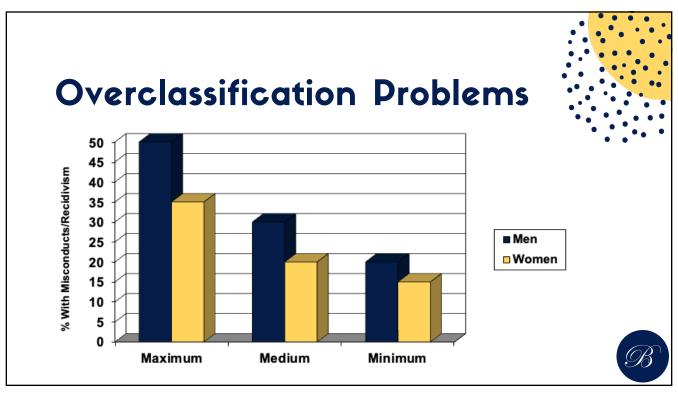


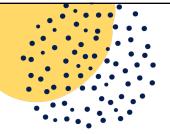


-STEPHANIE COVINGTON, PH.D., LSCW







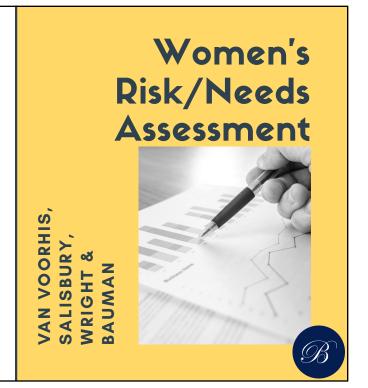


CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH

Conducted between 2004–2008 4 States (CO, MN, MO, HI) Probation, Prison, Prelease Standalone and Trailer Versions

RESULTS

While there are some risk factors which appear to be "gender-neutral" there are others which seem to be "gender-responsive."

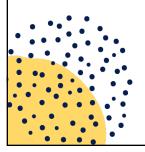


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2009-2013

REVALIDATION STUDY

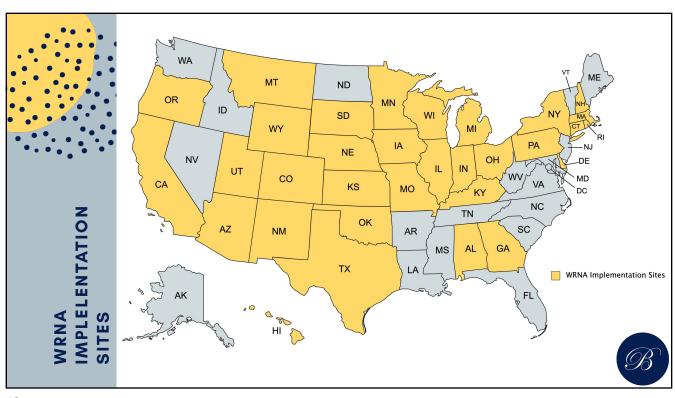
Six states (IA, KY, MN, MO, OH, & RI) Allowed for the further improvement and refinement of the tools.



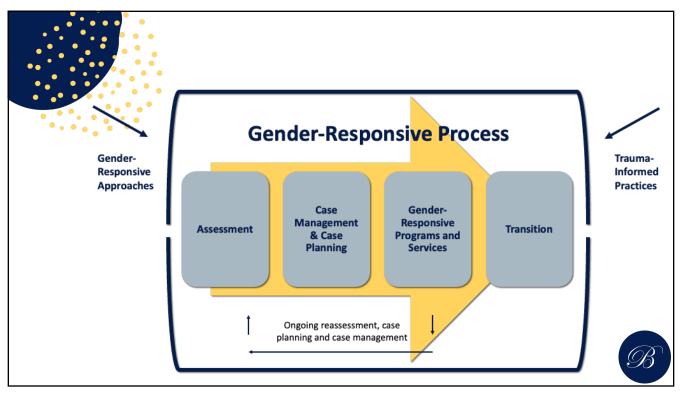


SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES













Programs



MOVING ON

Van Dieten (1998)

SEEKING SAFETY

Najavits (1996)

DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOR THERAPY

Linehan (2011)

HELPING WOMEN RECOVER BEYOND TRAUMA BEYOND VIOLENCE

Covington (1999), (2003), (2013)

PARENTING INSIDE OUT

Oregon Social Learning Center (2006)

ACTIVE ADULT RELATIONSHIPS

Simpson (2006)

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Research

QUALITATIVE POPULATION PROFILES

Life stories

PREDICTION RESEARCH

Pathways Studies Risk Assessment Studies

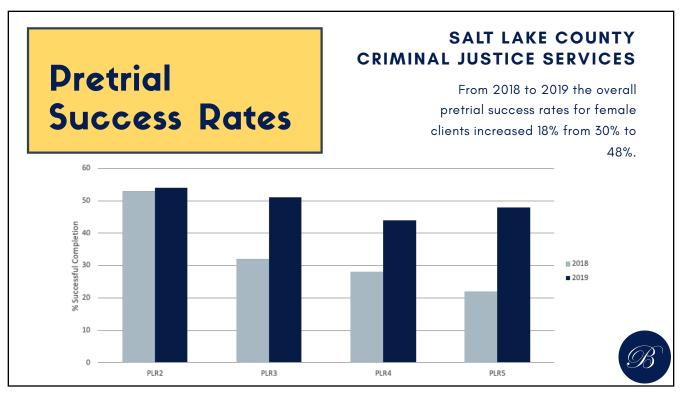
EVALUATION STUDIES

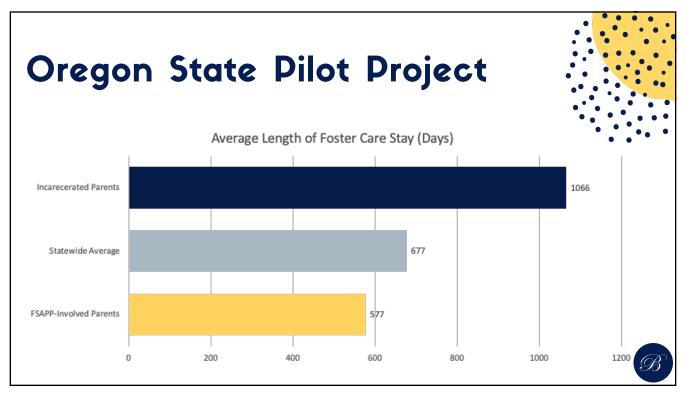
Individual outcome studies

META-ANALYSES

Studies of studies







GENDER-RESPONSIVENESS HAS GENERATED SEVERAL QUESTIONS



Is treating men and women differently legal?



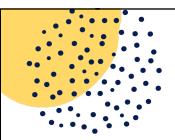
Is it necessary to use genderresponsive practices?



How would we go about implementing this?



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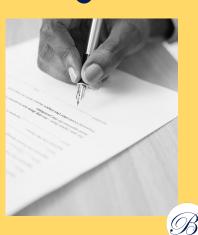


IS TREATING MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY LEGAL?

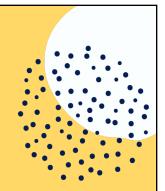
Yes. You can create separate policies and use separate programs for men and women as long as the agency does not engage in discriminatory funding.

Policies & Programs





What about equal protection?



EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT STATES:

No state shall deny any person "equal protection of the laws."

Equal protection guarantees that people who are similarly situated are treated similary.



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Lega









WOMEN PRISONERS V. DC

Men and women prisoners are not similarly situated due to population-specific and facility-specific factors.

KLINGER V. NEBRASKA

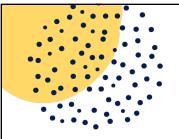
Organizational priorities matter.

Agencies can determine optimal mix of programs and services for population.

PARGO V. ELLIOTT

The risk levels and needs of men and women differ.





IS IT NECESSARY TO USE GENDER-RESPONSIVE PRACTICES?

Yes. This is not only ethically the right thing to do, it is also the best approach for community safety, client success, and organizational health.

Human Rights

EQUITABLE APPROACHES



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Data-Driven Results

Risk/Need Assessment

Case Management

Trauma-Informed Approaches

Strengths-Based Approaches

Programming

Services

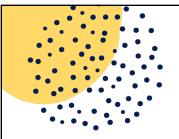
Disciplinary Practices

Supervision Strategies

Recidivism Rates

Staff Outcomes





HOW WOULD WE GO ABOUT IMPLEMENTING THIS?

This is not as easy as simply changing tools. It requires a cultural and philosophical switch as much as a shift in practices.

Implementation

EQUITABLE



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Implementation

ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE

Training

Implementation Planning

Organizational Development

Booster Training

Assessment

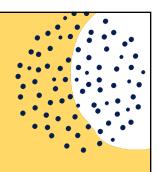
Case Management

Programming & Services

Quality Assurance



To Recap...



NECESSARY?

Yes, there are ethical and data-based grounds for making the change to gender-responsiveness.

LEGAL?

Yes, there is legal precedent to support gender-responsive practices.

POSSIBLE?

Yes, there are models and guides to support you through the change process.



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